

AMENDMENT

In the Claims:

Please amend the claims as set forth in the following listing of claims, which will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

- 1.-15. (Canceled)
16. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
an antigen;
a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif; and
Alum.
17. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.
18. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen.
19. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 18, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.
20. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 16, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsion, stable formulation of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponin, and/or an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) that does not contain a CpG motif.
21. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.
22. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.

23. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one 2' deoxycytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3' adjacent to a 2' deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.

24. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 23, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.

25. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 20, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KLK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.

26. (Currently Amended) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KLKLLLLKLK (SEQ ID NO: 6).

27. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.

28. (Previously Presented) The pharmaceutical composition of claim 25, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.

29. (Previously Presented) A method of enhancing an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against an antigen comprising:
obtaining a pharmaceutical composition comprising an antigen, a type 1 inducing adjuvant that is not an oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) containing a CpG motif, and Alum; and
administering the pharmaceutical composition to a subject;
wherein an antigen-specific type 1 immune response against antigen is enhanced in the subject.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the antigen is a viral, parasitic or bacterial antigen.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 30, wherein the antigen is a viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis viral antigen, HIV-, HPV-, or influenza antigen.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the antigen is a hepatitis viral antigen further defined as a hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or hepatitis D antigen.

33. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is selected from the group consisting of a polycationic polymer, lipid particle emulsions, especially MF59, stable formulations of squalene and pluronid polymers and threonyl analogs of MDP (syntex adjuvant formulation (SAF)), monophosphoryl Lipid A (MPL), saponins, especially QS21, an immunostimulatory oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN), and combinations thereof.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a lipid particle emulsion further defined as MF59.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a saponin further defined as QS21.

36. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is an immunostimulatory ODN further defined as a deoxynucleotide comprising deoxyinosine and/or deoxyuridine residues; a deoxynucleotide comprising at least one 2'-deoxycytosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate 3' adjacent to a 2'-deoxyinosine-monophosphate or -monothiophosphate, or an ODN based on inosine and cytidine.

37. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 36, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a deoxyinosine-deoxycytosine 26-mer.

38. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a polycationic polymer further defined as a synthetic peptide containing at least 2 KLK motifs separated by a linker of 3 to 7 hydrophobic amino acids; a polycationic peptide, polylysine, or an antimicrobial peptide.

39. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a synthetic peptide with the sequence KLKLLLLLKLK (SEQ ID NO: 6).

40. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is polyarginine.

41. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 38, wherein the type 1 inducing adjuvant is a cathelicidin-derived antimicrobial peptide.

42. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the subject is human.